UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/646,441	08/24/2003	Luis Torres	305OE003	9724

7590 05/30/2006

Steven M. Evans, Esq.
Stratos Lightwave, Inc.
7444 West Wilson Avenue
Chicago, IL 60706

EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, HUNG THANH	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2841	

DATE MAILED: 05/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/646,441	TORRES ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	HUNG T. NGUYEN	2841	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 March 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *28-30* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Togami et al. (US 6,439,918) in view of Branch et al. (US 6,335,869).

Regard claim 1, 14: Togami et al. discloses in figures 1-4 a pluggable video module (PVM), comprising: a housing (100) having a top (include elements 118, 132), a bottom (102), a front (contains 2 openings), and a back (contains plurality of terminals); a locking (include elements 111, 132) and release mechanism (101) proximate the front (contains 2 openings) of the PVM for securing the PVM within a host device; an electrical connector proximate the back of the PVM for electrically connecting the PVM to e the host device; an optical connector (113) proximate the front (contains 2 openings) of the PVM for receiving a second optical connector (113); and a key slot on the bottom and proximate the back of the PVM for receiving a key tab from the host device, and thereby allowing the PVM to be inserted into a host receptacle of the host device having a the key tab. and wherein the key slot has three edges. Togami et al. does not disclose a key slot on the bottom and proximate the back of the PVM for receiving a key tab from the host device, and thereby allowing the PVM to be inserted

into a host receptacle of the host device having a the key tab. and wherein the key slot has three edges.

However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made a key slot on the bottom and proximate the back of the PVM for receiving a key tab from the host device, and thereby allowing the PVM to be inserted into a host receptacle of the host device having a the key tab and wherein the key slot has three edges since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. In re Einstein, 8 USPQ 167.

Regard claim 2, 15: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front includes a duplex optical port (receiving end of 128).

Regard claim 3, 16: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front (explain in claim 1) includes a transmitting (TX) optical port (54).

Regard claim 4, 18, 22: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1 except, Branch et al. does not disclose the optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front (explain in claim 1) includes a simplex transmitting (TX) optical port.

However, simplex transmitting (TX) is well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use and to make low cost products such as WAN, Broadband/Telecommunication.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make simplex transmitting (TX) optical port depending on their applications need such as short distance or smaller bandwidth.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to make simplex transmitting (TX) for the benefit of reducing cost.

Regard claim 5: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the pluggable video module (PVM) wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a duel transmitting (TX) optical port (128).

Regard claim 6, 17: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a receiving (RX) optical port (56).

Regard claim 7, 23: Branch et al. discloses all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a simplex receiving (RX) optical port except, Branch et al. does not disclose the simplex receiving (RX) optical port.

However, the simplex receiving (RX) are very well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use depending on its application need to manage the low connection loss.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have simplex receiving (RX) optical port to reduce the loss of connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to make simplex receiving (RX) optical port for the benefit of reducing cost and the loss of connection.

Regard claim 8: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a duel receiving (RX) optical port (128).

Regard claim 9: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a duplex LC connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose the duplex LC connector.

However, the duplex LC connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable connection and high performance.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a duplex LC connector for the benefic of stable, low loss connection.

Regard claim 10, 19: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a dual transmit (TX) LC connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a duel transmit (TX) LC connector.

However, the duel transmit LC connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a duel transmit (TX) LC connector for the benefit of stable, low loss connection and high performance.

Regard claim 11, 21: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the

optical connector proximate the front includes a duel receiving (RX) LC connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a duel receiving (RX) LC connector.

However, the duel receiving (RX) LC connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable, low loss and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a duel receiving (RX) LC connector to manage the stability, low loss and high performance connection.

Regard claim 12: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the pluggable video module (PVM) of Claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connector.

However, a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connectors are well know to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable, low loss and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connector to manage the stability, low loss and high performance connection.

Regard claim 13, 20: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the pluggable video module (PVM) of Claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a simplex receiving (RX) ST connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a simplex receiving (RX) ST connector.

However, a simplex receiving (RX) ST connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable, low loss and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a simplex receiving (RX) ST connector for the benefit of stability, low loss and high performance connection.

Regard claim 24: Togami et al. discloses in figures 1-4 a host cage for receiving a pluggable video module (PVM), the host cage comprising: a top (explain in claim 1), a bottom (explain in claim 1), opposite sides (120), a front (explain in claim 1), and a back (explain in claim 1); an opening (explain in claim 1) proximate the font (explain in claim 1) for receiving a the PVM; and a key tab (111) extending beyond an inside surface on the bottom (explain in claim 1) of the host cage (116) whereby the key tab (111) is formed by raising a cut out portion of the host cage towards an inside of the host case. Togami et al. does not discloses the key tab is formed by raising a cut out portion of the host cage towards an inside of the host case.

However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made the key tab is formed by raising a cut out portion of the host cage towards an inside of the host case since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. In re Einstein, 8 USPQ 167.

Regard claim 25: Togami et al. discloses in figures 1-4 a pluggable video module (PVM) assembly comprising: a cage (116) for receiving a pluggable video module (PVM); a key tab (111) extending beyond an inside surface on the bottom of the cage (116) whereby the key tab (111) is formed by raising a cut out portion of the case towards an inside of the cage; the a PVM having a housing including a top (explain in claim 1), a bottom (explain in claim 1), a front (explain in claim 1) and a back (explain in

claim 1); and a key slot on the bottom and proximate the back of the PVM sized for receiving the key tab in the cage, and thereby allowing the PVM to be installed into the cage and wherein the key slot has three edges (explain in claim 1).

However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made the key tab is formed by raising a cut out portion of the host cage towards an inside of the host case since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. In re Einstein, 8 USPQ 167.

Regard claim 26, 27: Togami et al. discloses in figures 1-4 a pluggable video module (PVM) comprising: a housing (explain in claim 1) having a top (explain in claim 1), a bottom (explain in claim 1), a front (explain in claim 1) and a back (explain in claim 1); a locking (explain in claim 1) and release mechanism (explain in claim 1) proximate the front (explain in claim 1) of the PVM for securing the PVM within a host device; an electrical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the back (explain in claim 1) of the PVM for electrically connecting the PVM to a the host device; an optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front (explain in claim 1) of the PVM; a key slot (explain in claim 1) on the bottom (explain in claim 1) and proximate the back (explain in claim 1) of the PVM for receiving a key tab from a the host device, and thereby allowing the PVM to be installed into a host receptacle of the host device having a the key tab; and pathological circuitry (16, 18) for handling pathological conditions associated with digital video signals and wherein the pathological circuitry includes a capacitor having a value of 4.7uF.

Togami et al. does not disclose the pathological circuitry includes a capacitor having a value of 4.7uF.

It would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have 4.7uF since it was known in the art to use 4.7uF for the benefit of smoothing varying DC supplies.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 28-30 allowed.

Regarding claim 28, 29, 30: Togami et al. discloses in figures 1-4, a housing having a top, a bottom, a front, a back, a lock, an electrical connector and a key slot. Togami does not disclose the three edges of the key slot form a plane. There would be no motivation to make this modification.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/16/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 1-27: claims 1-27 are rejected as the same reasons as indicated in the Final Office Action.

Regarding claims 28-30: Togami et al. discloses in figures 1-4, a housing having a top, a bottom, a front, a back, a lock, an electrical connector and a key slot. Togami et al. does not disclose the three edges of the key slot form a plane. There would be no motivation to make this modification.

Relevant Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The Zaremba (US 6762940) teaches the Pluggable Optical Transceiver with Push-Pull Actuator Release, Rudy, Jr. et al. (US 5128835) teaches the data current coupler with internal shielding for electronic package, Chiang (US 2004/0105239) teaches the Optical Transceiver Connection Module), Hwang et al. (US 6731510) teaches RJ Connector for Transceiver module, Peterson et al. (US 6430053) teaches Pluggable transceiver module, Medina (US 6556445) teaches Transceiver Module with Extended Release Lever.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HUNG T. NGUYEN whose telephone number is 571-272-5983. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, KAMMIE CUNEO can be reached on 571-272-1957. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

HN

HUNG NGUYEN

5/22/06

KAMAND CUNEO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800